The Time Piece.

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Literary.

EXTRACT.

OF THE ISLAND OF ST. KILDA,

AND CUSTOMS OF ITS INHABITANTS.

(Continued.)

THIS goose is almost as large as a land goose, of a white colour, except the tops of the wings, which are black, and the top of the head, which is yellow. The bill is long and sharp-pointed, extremely hard, and pierces an inch deep into wood. There is an act of parliament against the cruel manner of fastning herrings on planks far out at sea, to catch these darting geese, and a severe penalty against transgressors of this inhuman act. A well supported fact concerning the strength of this fowl, is told by one of the tacksmen of this island. Once when sailing towards St. Kilda, and entering upon a field of sea where the geese where busy darting among the fish, from on high, on each side of the large barge in which he sat, and sailing fast before the wind, the barge passed over a fish so quickly that a goose who had marked it out, and rushing so violently through the air, instead of the fish, on account of the unforeseen accident, darted his strong bill quite through the barge, and was actually carried back to Harris dead, with his bill through the plank, as a testimony of the fact.

The nests of the solan geese, not to mention others, are so very close, that when one walks between them, the hatching fowls, on either side can always take hold of one's cloaths; and, says Mr. Martin, will often sit still till they are attacked, rather than expose their eggs to be destroyed by the sea gulls. Their mates furnish them with food while they hatch.

The season for catching the old solan geese, is before they begin to lay. About the middle of May is the time of gathering eggs.

The young solan geese are larger than their mothers before they begin to fly, being extremely fat. That on their breast is very deep. The grease is kept in bags made of the stomach of the old geese. They call it *giban hiurtach*. They have never but one egg at a hatching, in any nest at St. Kilda. They lay again, and even a third time, if deprived of the first egg. The gulls have more at a time. The solan goose can carry five herrings at a time to his mate or young, and spue them out of his gorget in the nest. This fowl digests so quickly, that instances are given when the bird was shot immediately as he appeared above the surface; and the fish was found half digested in his stomach, that was just devoured below.

The fulmar is highly esteemed among the St. Kildians, for its many good qualities; for they think the world cannot produce any thing to equal it in value. The fulmar furnishes oil for the lamp, down for the bed, the most salubrious food, and the most efficacious ointment for healing of wounds; in a word, says the poor St. Kildians, deprive us of the fulmar, and St. Kilda is no more.

This fowl lays no more than one egg in a season; the least offence makes her quit her nest, so nice are her feelings, and therefore it is a high crime in St. Kilda to plunder the nest of the egg.

The young ones of this species are in season in August. The moment he is attacked in his nest he squirts the oil in their faces; therefore the fowlers surprise him, to preserve the oil. It is thought that the fulmar picks its food from the fat of whales, or other fat fish, because of such quantities of oil, perhaps a quart or two at a time, which the natives preserve when they catch the young by surprise, not only for their lamps, but also as a catholican for diseases, and have used it for that purpose. The fulmar is a grey fowl about the size of a moor-hen. It has a strong bill, with wide nostrils. It sits on the rock, when the wind is to blow from any quarter, and it is said to be a certain sign of westerly wind when it goes to sea.

The Lavie is another species of the St. Kilda birds. These visit the island in February, being the first that appear in the season. The people congratulate each other on the auspicious presage of their approaching happiness. At this time they settle the operations of their campaign, and divide their people into parties.

This bird resembles a duck, though rather longer; lays its eggs on the bare rock, and if not carefully touched, they tumble in great showers over the rocks. Sometimes one man catches four hundred lavies before he touches the rope to hall them up. After these are hauled up, the adventurer also is hauled up, and is highly praised for his activity.

This fowl supplies the wants of the St. Kildians when their fresh mutton is exhausted. Then the solan goose is in season; after that the puffins, with a variety of eggs; and when their appetites are cloyed with this food, the salubrious fulmar, with their favourite young solan goose, (called goug) crowns their humble tables, and holds out all the autumn.

In winter they have a greater stock of bread, mutton, potatoes, and sallad or rosted fowls, than they can consume. In spite of their hard usage, they enjoy more human felicity, than any small or great nation of slaves, in St. Kilda, though the dearest place on earth.

(To be continued.)

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

ARTICLES PROPER FOR IMPORTATION INTO FRANCE FROM THE UNITED STASES.

(CONTINUED.)

SHIPS.

IT has been long remarked and regretted that the failure of ship timber in Europe for the necessary demand is every day more and more apparent. To consider the quantity of timber that goes only into a ship of five or six hundred tons, it is really astonishing that the supply is held out so long; but as trade and population increases Europe will soon be without forests, unless America can supply the quantities of ship timber that will be wanted.—Even in Russia, which has been deemed inexhaustible in this article, it is every day more and more becoming extremely scarce and rapidly advancing in price. America, on the contrary, is a new country, unexhausted, covered with woods, and even on her sea—islands affording, a stock of timber sufficient for centuries. The United States therefore, of all countries in the world, is the best adapted for the purpose of building those floating vehicles, which man in his civilized state chooses to employ as a means of intercourse, commerce, and bringing the great family of mankind better acquainted with each other.—With regard to particulars, we will state as follows: a ship built of live-oak and cedar, and of two hundred tons (carpenter's measurement) can be fitted to receive a cargo, for fourteen pounds, Philadelphia currency, per ton; and there is not a port in Europe in which a ship, constructed out of oak, can be equally well built for at least twenty pounds per ton, same currency, In the eastern states, a vessel built of oak, costs about twenty four dollars per ton, when fitted for sea: whereas, up the Baltic, Russia, &c. vessels built even of that mean slight timber called fir stand the owner in thirty five dollars. Whoever has seen a Russian, or Baltic ship, will find that they are not durable. As the woods and forests become thinned in America, we clearly perceive the timber becomes of a closer texture, though of longer growth, and peculiarly adapted to mercantile purposes.

Live oak and cedar are the products of the southern states. Cedar indeed is to be found to the northward, but is a small object in the ship-building way, being of slow growth, and much more open than what comes from the southward. The cost of a vessel, constructed out of American live oak and cedar, if salted between the timbers, is from 36 to 38 dollars in the different ports of the United States; these, accidents excepted, will last 30 years. Contrast the odds. An oak ship built in the cheapest parts of France, Holland, or England, and not in any respect better than an American vessel will cost from fifty five to sixty dollars per ton.

The importance and extent of ship-building in America is of such magnitude, that it has been stated by a British Premier that of the number of vessels belonging to Great Britain in 1774, which was 6219 sail, 2311 were American built. Even since the Revolution that branch of trade has been increasing in the United States. In the eighteen months subsequent to the 31st of December 1792 it was greater than in the same space of time during any other period before; it amounted to about 80,000 ton of vessels built in the United States, and in the year following it was still increasing. Generally speaking, the art of ship-building was never so well understood, never so well executed, nor was there ever a time when so many of the requisites, for the furniture, tackle, apparel, and arming of vessels were made in the United States: and it is a fact that there are ship carpenters in the United States who have discovered the secret of building vessels on such a model, as to carry one fourth part more, and sail faster than others on the common plan.

The better to effect the sale of American vessels in France, some conveninent port should be fixed on, for the resort of vessels sent from America for the purpose of vending, and where the market would always be supplied. Such a port, when once known as a place where a ready sale might be expected, would always be filled with vessels from the United States.

The commanders and other officers of American vessels are generally deemed skillful, expert, and judicious in their calling; from which cause, combined with goodness of their ships and their equipment, ship insurances can be always made in Europe on the most favourable terms, compared with the corresponding risques on board of the vessels of other nations. Most of their vessels, in whatsoever trade, are expeditiously dispatched, and rarely continue any considerable length of time in a harbour. If a vessel sails from any port of the United States, laden with dry fish, lumber, boards, staves, pease, corn, &c. with the product of that cargo the captain or merchant buys sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, &c. &c, perhaps he comes from thence to some port in the southern states; and barters those commodities for rice. From thence he proceeds to Cadiz, where he sells the rice, and procures a load of salt, wine, raisins, lemons, soap, brandy, oil, barcelona handkerchiefs, and those other articles produced or manufactured in these countries. All this is commonly done in six months time. The passage from the northern United States to great part of the west Indies does not usually exceed twenty days, and from the middle and southern frequently much less—from the west Indies to Carolina the passage averages sixteen days, with a proportionable allowance if bound to a northern port, according to the year—From Carolina to Cadiz the average passage is 42 days and about the same time back to the port they first sailed from.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

England.

DEFEAT OF THE DUTCH FLEET.

London, October 13.

THIS morning, at an early hour, Lieutenant Brodie, of the Rose cutter, arrived at the Admiralty Office, with dispatches from Admiral Duncan, announcing the TOTAL DEFEAT of the DUTCH FLEET off the coast of Holland. Nine sail of the line, amongst which are the two flag ships with the Dutch admirals on board, it is said, have been taken.

Letters from my lord Spencer, communicating this important event, have been sent to the Lord Mayor, and to Lloyd's coffee house.

The following is a copy of the letter received by the Lord Mayor:

"Admiralty Office, *15th October.*

"My Lord,

"I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that an officer has arrived from admiral Duncan, with an account of his having fallen in with the Dutch fleet, off the coast of Holland, on Wednesday last, and that, after a severe action, the ship having the Dutch admiral on board, had been dismasted and had struck, as had also several other of the enemy's ships.

"When the officer left the admiral, at four o'clock in the afternoon, he was then preparing to take possession of the ships which had struck, and to pursue the remainder.

"I moſt heartily congratulate your Lordſhip on this important event, and have the honour to be, my lord,

"Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,

"And humble ſervant,

"SPENCER."

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

The following is a pretty correct account of the forces on each ſide:

The Dutch fleet conſiſted of,

3 ſhips of 76 guns,
8 ſhips of 64 to 68 ditto,
4 ſhips of 54 to 58 do.
1 ſhip of 48 do.

The Britiſh fleet conſiſted of,

Ships.	*Guns.*	
Powerful	74	Captain Drury.
Bedford	74	—— Sir T. Beard.
Montague	74	—— Knight.
Monarch	74	Vice Admiral Onſlow. Capt. O'Brien.
Ruſſel	74	—— Trollope.
Belliqueux	74	—— J. Inglis.
Triumph	74	—— W. Eſſington.
Ardent	74	—— R. R. Burgeſs.
Venerable	74	Admiral Duncan. Capt. Fairfax.
Director	64	—— W. Bligh.
Glatton	64	—— C. Cobb.
Naſſau	64	—— W. Bligh.
Lancaſter	64	—— C. Cobb.
Inflexible	64	—— W. Hargood.
Veteran	64	—— J. Wells.
Monmouth	64	—— S. Ferris.
Agincourt	64	—— Gregory.
Adamant	50	—— Lord Norteſk.
Iſis	50	—— Williamſon.
Naiad	38	—— Hotham.
Aſtrea	32	
Champion	24	

Swan ſloop, Tiſiphone fire ſhip, brigs, cutters, &c.

Beſides the above ſhips, the following ſailed from the Nore on Tueſday to reinforce admiral Duncan; and although they had not joined at the moment of the general action, yet we think they muſt have reached him in time to be of ſervice in picking up ſome of the enemy's ſhips in their flight:

Warrior	74	Capt. Savage.
Agamemnon	64	—— Fancourt.
Braakel (prize ſhip)	54	—— R. Moſe.

To theſe we may add the Formidable of 98, capt. the hon. G. Gerkely, which ſailed from the Downs on Wedneſday morning to join admiral Duncan.

OCTOBER 16.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 16, 1797.

Captain Fairfax, of the Venerable, arrived early this morning with diſpatches from Admiral Duncan, eſq. admiral of the Blue, commander in chief of his majeſty's ſhips, &c. employed in the North Sea, to Evan Nepean, eſq. Secretary of the admiralty, of which the following are copies.

Venerable, at Sea, 13th Oct. 1797,
off the coaſt of Holland.

Sir,

BE pleaſed to acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the admiralty, that, judging it of conſequence their Lordſhips ſhould have as early information as poſſible of the defeat of the Dutch fleet under the command of Admiral de Winter, I diſpatched the Roſe cutter at three P. M. on the 12th (11th) inſt. with a ſhort letter to you immediately after the action was ended.

I have now further to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips information, that in the night of the 10th inſt. after I had ſent away my letter to you of that date, I placed my ſquadron in ſuch a ſituation as to prevent the enemy from returning to the Texel without my falling in with them.

At nine o'clock in the morning of the 11th I got ſight of capt. Trollopes ſquadron, with ſignals flying for an enemy to leeward; I immediately bore up, and made the ſignal for a general chace, and ſoon got ſight of them, forming in a line on the larboard tack to receive us, the wind at N. W. As we approached near, I made the ſignal for the ſquadron to ſhorten ſail, in order to connect them; ſoon after I ſaw the land between Camperdown and Egmont, about 9 miles to leeward of the enemy, and finding there was no time to be loſt in making the attack, I made the ſignal to bear up, break the enemy's line, and engage them to leeward, each ſhip her opponent by which I got between them and land whither they were faſt approaching. My ſignals were obeyed with great promptitude, and Vice admiral Onſlow, in the Monarch, bore down on the enemy's rear in the moſt gallant manner, his diviſion following his example, and the action commenced about forty minutes paſt 12 o'clock.

The Venerable ſoon got through the enemy's line, and I began a cloſe action, with my diviſion on their van, which laſted near two hours and a half, when I obſerved all the maſts of the Dutch Admiral's ſhip to go by the board; ſhe was, however, defended for ſome time in a moſt gallant manner—but being over-preſſed by numbers her colors were ſtruck, and Admiral De Winter was ſoon brought on board the Venerable. On looking around me, I obſerved the ſhip bearing the Vice Admirals flag was alſo diſmaſted, and had ſurrendered to Vice Admiral Onſlow; and that many others had likewiſe ſtruck. Finding we were in 9 fathoms water, and not farther than five miles from the land, my attention was ſo much taken up in getting the heads of the diſabled ſhips off ſhore, that I was not able to diſtinguiſh the number of ſhips captured; and the wind having been conſtantly on the land ſince, we have unavoidably been much diſperſed, ſo that I have not been able to gain an exact account of them, but we have taken poſſeſſion of 8 or 9; more of them had ſtruck, but taking advantage of the night, and being ſo near their own coaſt, they ſucceeded in getting off, and ſome of them were ſeen going into the Texel next morning.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction I make known to their lordſhips the very gallant behaviour of Vice-admiral Onſlow, the captains, officers, ſeamen and marines of the ſquadron, who all appeared actuated with the truly Britiſh ſpirit, at leaſt thoſe that I had an opportunity of ſeeing.

One of the enemy's ſhips caught fire in the action, and drove very near the Venerable; but I have the pleaſure to ſay it was extinguiſhed, and ſhe is one of the ſhips in our poſſeſſion. The ſquadron has ſuffered much in their maſts, yards and rigging and many of them has loſt a number of men, however, in no proportion to that of the enemy.

The carnage on board the two ſhips that bore the admirals flags has been beyond all deſcription; they have had no leſs than 250 men killed and wounded on board of each ſhip; and here I have to lament the loſs of captain Burges, of his majeſty's ſhip the Ardent, who brought that ſhip into action in the moſt gallant and maſterly manner, but was unfortunately killed ſoon after. However, the ſhip continued the action cloſe, until quite diſabled. The public have loſt a good and gallant officer in captain Burgeſs, and I, with others, a ſincere friend.

Captain Trollope's exertions and active good conduct in keeping ſight of the enemy's fleet until I came up, have been truly meritorious, and, I truſt, will meet a juſt reward.

I ſend this by captain Fairfax, by whoſe able advice I profited much during the action, and who will give their lordſhips any further particulars they may wiſh to know.

As moſt of the ſhips of the ſquadron are much diſabled, and ſeveral of the prizes diſmaſted, I ſhall make the beſt of my way with them to the Nore.

I herewith tranſmit you a liſt of killed and wounded on board ſuch of the ſquadron as I have been able to collect; a liſt of the enemy's fleet oppoſed to my ſquadron, and my line of battle on the day of action.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
ADAM DUNCAN.

Venerable, off Orfordneſs, October 15, 1797.

Sir,

In addition to my letter of the 13th inſt. containing the particulars of the action of the 11th, and which I have not been able to ſend away until this day, I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the admiralty, that from the wind continuing to blow on the Dutch coaſt, the ſhips have had great difficulty in keeping off the ſhore, and that we have unavoidably been ſeparated. On Friday laſt the wind blew ſtrong from the W. S. W. to the W. N. W. and continued to do ſo until Saturday morning; it then ſhifted to the North, when I made a ſignal to wear, ſtood to the weſtward and fortunately anchored here laſt evening, the Venerable being ſo leaky, that with all her pumps going we could but juſt keep her free. This morning I obſerved the ſhips named in the margin* at anchor near us, 3 near the Kentiſh Knock, and 3 near Hoſley Bay. The wind is at N. W. and much againſt the diſabled ſhips: I have therefore ſent the Lancaſter and Beaulieu out to render them aſſiſtance.

Sir Thomas Williams, in the Endymion, who joined me the day after the action, I alſo ſent in ſhore, to keep by and aſſiſt the diſabled ſhips; and I am informed that, in the courſe of the night, he fell in with a Dutch ſhip of the line off the Texel, and had engaged her and I have not heard the particulars,

I am, Sir.
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
Evan Nepean, Eſq. ADAM. DUNCAN.

* Monarch, Powerfull, Lancheaſter, Beaulieu.

Paris papers were yeſterday received to the 12th inſtant. There appear to be no official advices of hoſtilities having recommenced in Italy; but we much fear that by this time the horrid ſcene of blood is renewed. Our readers will ſee in our third page, the only articles of any conſequence, extracted from theſe papers. The army of Buonaparte, from the ſtatements in the official Journal, is in the moſt perfect ſtate of preparation. The Auſtrians on their ſide, have ſpared no pains to reinforce their armies. Whenever the campaign ſhall open, therefore, the reſult muſt be diſtreſſing to every friend of humanity.

A curious paper has appeared in The Redacteur of the 6th inſt. purporting to be a letter written by lord Malmſbury to a noble lord in England, and left behind him at Liſle, previous to his departure from that city on the rupture of the negociation. The letter is evidently ſuppoſitions, merely calculated to burleſque the talents of his lordſhip as a negociator, and the progreſs of the negociation which he conducted. We can only look on it as an impotent attempt to retalliate on his lordſhip for the able and pointed manner in which, on a former occaſion, he expoſed and ridiculed the empty verbige of Charles de la Croix.

The two fleets were equal in numbers, each having 16 two decked ſhips.—Admiral Winter came out expreſsly for the purpoſe of fighting the Engliſh by order of the convention. The talked of having him tried by a court martial if he did not fail.

The following are the names and force of the Dutch ſhips captured:

Vryheid,	74	—Admiral De Winter,	
Jupiter	74	—Vice Admiral Reyntres	
Haerlem,	68	—Delft,	56
Admiral Devries	68	—Alkmer	56
Gelyhheid,	68	—Munnikkendum,	44
Waffenaar,	64	—Ambuſcade,	32

Herculus, 64—Another line of battle ſhip is reported to be taken, name unknown.

The quarter deck of the Dutch Admiral's ſhip was completely cleared of every man, the Admiral himſelf excepted. He eſcaped without a wound. The day after the action the remnant of the Dutch fleet gained the Texel, the wind having favored them by coming round to the weſtward. Admiral Winter himſelf was taken, as was the Vice Admiral's ſhip, on board of which were two Admirals.

Admiral Duncan yeſterday anchored with ſome of his ſhips and prizes off Orfordneſs, and they were expected to reach Holleſly Bay laſt night. Several of the ſhips are not yet arrived, from having the Dutch prizes to tow home.

The killed and wounded on board the Britiſh fleet, as far as it has been aſcertained, is—killed 173—wounded 504.

Scotland.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 7.

The following letter was this morning received by the right honourable the lord Provoſt.

My lord, N. Shields, Oct. 6, 1797.

For the information of the commander of any of his majeſty's ſhips with you, and the merchants of your place, we think it our duty to acquaint you, that we juſt now received information, by a veſſel arrived this morning, that the laſt evening paſſed a large French frigate off the Tees, who had in her company four or five merchant ſhips which ſhe had captured; and we are ſorry to add one of our armed ſhips, which we ſuppoſe to be the Sally capt. Wolfe, as ſhe was cruizing off here, and a heavy cannonade was diſtinctly heard at Sunderland, from 6 to 10 o'clock yeſterday morning, ſo that we have too much reaſon to fear the account is true. The frigate is deſcribed as a very large one, ſaid to mount 36 guns at leaſt.

As there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe her ſtay will be ſhort on this coaſt, and that Bergen is moſt likely to be her rendezous for the prizes we truſt, if there are any of his majeſty's ſhips in the Firth, there may be a great probability of intercepting them; it is but too likely they will uſe the Sally as a decoy to our merchant ſhips, of which they ſhould be particularly on their guard: ſhe is a plain bark, black ſides, and her bowſprit lying very flat, with royal pole top gallant maſts, and pole mizen top maſt, and is a ſtraight ſheered ſhip, with bulwarks. We remain, in great haſte.

Your Lordſhip's, &c.
Wm. CLARK and SON.

France.

Paris, September 29.

We are aſſured that Buonaparte has written to Count Potockis, ci-devant ambaſſador of Poland to Conſtantinople, the Marſhals of the Diet of 1791, to render themſelves at Milan with the utmoſt ſpeed, and likewiſe the principle members of the diet. Even before this letter of general Buonaparte's, a number of Poles who took principal parts in the inſurrection in Poland, paſſed by the way of Paris, into Italy.

Such is the fact. The queſtions which ariſe out of it are theſe.

It is aſked in what light the powers who have divided Poland will look upon this flocking of the Poles to Buonaparte; and what part France will take therein? Whether any queſtion aroſe concerning Poland in the conference, at Montebello? Whether Pruſſia agrees with France in this buſineſs? and whether Paul 1ſt, who, in the beginning of his reign, treated a number of Poles with great tenderneſs, has not thereby evinced intentions oppoſite to thoſe of Catharine, and a wiſh to acquire fame by making reparation for the cruel injuſtice of his mother?

Whilſt theſe queſtions agitate the minds of our Politicians the inſurgent Poles in Gallicia and Tranſylvania, daily diſplay an increaſing activity, which cauſes the utmoſt uneaſineſs to Auſtria. They have taken poſt on the mountain Krapacs to the number of 6 or 7,000, and divided into two ſquadrons of from 2 to 300 men; they ravage and burl vengeance upon the poſſeſſions of the uſurpers of their country.

The trial of the rioters at Tranent was to take place on Tueſday, and of thoſe at Bathgate yeſterday.

It is not true that any of the ſoldiers are to be tried for firing on the people before the riot act was read, or for having committed any wanton act of cruelty!

Ireland.

ENNISKILLEN ASSIZES, *SEPT. 2,*

(From an Irish miniſterial paper.)

This day, at the ſitting of the court, Edward M'Dermott and Michael M'Ilroy, two priſoners charged with being United Iriſhmen, and taking arms, came forward, on being arrainged, and ſeverally pleaded guilty: they ſeemed deeply impreſſed with the event of the trials of their unfortunate aſſociates who had been convicted the preceding day, and the dreadful ſituation into which they had been betrayed. Mr. Baron George, with great humanity, remonſtrated with the priſoners on the conſequences of this plea, and recommended it to them to plead not guilty, and take their chance of a fair trial, (on which he aſſured them that no advantage ſhould be taken of their confeſſion:) their offence, he ſaid, was of that nature that it was impoſſible for him to hold out to them the ſmalleſt hope of pardon, and therefore he adviſed them to conſider well, and to conſult with their friends, before they finally determined to plead guilty. After ſome time, the priſoners ſtill preſerving in their reſolution, their plea of guilty was admitted and they afterwards received ſentence of death.

A priſoner of the name of John Roſs now applied to the court, by his counſel, for liberty to withdraw the plea of not guilty, which he had pleaded yeſterday, and to throw himſelf on the mercy of the crown—Mr. Baron George obſerved, that this was an application at the diſcretion of the court, and that he thought, as the priſoner would be in no better ſituation by means of it that he ought not to grant it; it was a very different caſe, he ſaid, from ſome which had occurred in the courſe of the circuit, when the counſel for the crown had joined in the application, and had admitted that the party was a fit object for mercy. He therefore refuſed the motion; but afterwards, Mr. Jameſon on behalf of the crown, mentioned that he had heard ſome favourable circumſtances which induced him to conſent that the priſoner ſhould have leave to withdraw his plea, and to promiſe to recommend him to mercy.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

FRIDAY, *DECEMBER* 15.

Mr. Peleg Sprague, from New Hampſhire (in the place of Mr. Jeremiah Smith, reſigned) appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Edmond, from the committee of enrolment, reported the bill for ſuſpending the ſtamp act, enrolled, and the ſpeaker ſigned it accordingly.

Mr. Wadſworth, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the preſident's ſpeech which related to the poſtponing of the meeting of Congreſs in certain caſes, reported a bill, which was twice read, and committed for Monday.

Mr. Dwight Foſter, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Richard Shott, which was concurred in by the houſe.

Mr. Harper, from the committee to whom was referred certain reſolutions relative to the mode of taking evidence in caſes of conteſted elections, made a report, recommending a law to be paſſed on the ſubject, which was twice read, and committed for Monday.

The ſpeaker having read over the orders of the day, and no ſubject being called, Mr. Dent moved that the houſe adjourn,

Adjourned to Monday.

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 20.

A part of the foreign intelligence in this day's paper was iſſued from the office of The Time Piece, on Monday laſt; but as many of our readers, particularly thoſe in the country, had not an opportunity of ſeeing the hand-bill we then publiſhed, we have thought proper to reprint it.

A gentleman in Rotterdam, we hear, has invented a new floating machine, which, though ſmall, is capable of holding four men commodiouſly; and its aſtoniſhing conſtruction is ſuch as to defy the utmoſt fury of the ſeas, or the reſiſtance of the moſt boiſterous winds. It can neither overſet, nor ſink; and may in all weathers and gales be ſteered whatever courſe thoſe withinſide ſhall deem neceſſary. The philanthropic view of the inventor is to ſave the lives of thoſe unfortunate mariners who incur the danger of ſhipwreck. It may be made, on the ſame conſtruction, large enough to hold upwards of fifty perſons.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated Nov. 23, to a reſpectable houſe in this city, ſays,

"Since I wrote you on the 19th inſt. we have received very diſagreeable news. We have it from good authority, that the French cruiſers have got orders to capture all American veſſels that they can find, without diſtinction. The news ſeems to be ſo well confirmed, that I dare not venture out of port with property under American colours. I have now ſold the ſchooner and given up the voyager.

Another letter of a later date, it is ſaid, gives ſimilar information.

We rarely ſee objects of curoſity and improvement more completely united than in the Panorama in Greenwich-ſtreet. Every one knows and acknowledges the utility of maps charts, and prints; but this view of London, that vaſt emporium of commerce, tranſports the ſpectator to the ſpot and make him acquainted with things as they really exiſt; the view of the river Thames the three bridges, the principal buildings and ſtreets, is executed on ſo large a ſcale, as to give a very juſt idea of the whole, and every perſon, who expects never to ſee the city, will do well to avail himſelf of the advantage now offered him, to obtain a good general idea of the firſt commercial city in the world.

The Muſical Clock at the ſame place, is a piece of curious mechaniſm; it's ſounds are formed by pipes; the tones are inimitably ſoft, and the muſic very perfect.

[Com. Adv.]

COMMUNICATION.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated Oct. 5.

You will perceive by the incloſed papers that another convulſion has taken place at Paris. The Directory are triumphant; but I fear not with clean hands. Why do they not bring their opponents to trial, and let them be heard in their own defence? I have no doubt of the bloody conſpiracy, but juſtice ought not to be violated.

[The above, which are the ſentiments of a genuine republican, may ſerve to ſhew ſome of our American editors that even the advocates of this reprobated ſyſtem may differ in opinion concerning what have been repreſented by them as the Jacobinical meaſures attendant on the late conſpiracy in Europe.]

*** Several Communications intended for this day's paper we are obliged to poſtpone until Friday, when they ſhall have a place.

ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Brig Julis Cæſar, Pope,	Aux Cayes	30
Sally, Arnold,	St. Martin	—
Sloop Minerva, Bird,	St. Vincent's	44

THEATRE,

JOHN STREET.

THIS EVENING,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A Comic Opera, (*not performed theſe* 3 *years*) called,

LOVE IN A VILLAGE.

Young Meadows,		Mr. Tyler.
Juſtice Woodcock,	(*his ſecond appearance*)	Simpſon.
Hodge,		Hallam.
Sir William Meadows,		Prigmore
Euſtice,		Martin.
Carter,		Lee.
Footman,		Seymour,
And Hawthorn,		Hodginſon.
Lucinda,	(*her ſecond appearance.*)	Mrs. E. Weſtry.
Madge,		Seymour.
Miſs Deborah Weſtry,		Brett.
Roſetta,		Hodgkinſon.

To which will be added,

A Farce in 3 *acts,* (never performed here) *called,*

A GOOD SPEC:

OR, LAND IN THE MOON,

OR, THE YANKEE TURN'D DUELLIST.

Ben Bunker,		Mr. Martin.
Old Spec,		Johnſon.
Jaſper Lunge,		Jefferſon.
Charles Moſſit,		Hallam, jun.
Blunder Bubble,		Simpſon.
Slap Dash,		Prigmore.
Billy Chatter,		Miller.
And, Old Bunker,	(*a Berkſhire farmer*)	Tyler.
Miſs Glib,		Miss Brett.
Miſs Prattle,		Mrs. Collins.
Betty,		Miss Harding.
And, Miſs Bubble,		Weſtry,

(*Being her firſt Appearance on this Stage.*)

☞ Doors opened at half paſt five and curtain drawn up a quarter paſt ſix.

For Sale.

A LOT of Ground, twenty five feet front, by one hundred in depth, ſituate in Murray ſtreet, oppoſite the College. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, adjoining the premiſes,

JOHN S. HUNN.

JOHN S. HUNN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;

No. 51 *Murray-Street, oppoſite the College.*

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Inſtrument in the Conveyancing line with neatneſs and preciſion, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing buſineſs, he has the flattering Expectation of rendering general ſatisfaction.—He alſo copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houſes, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from deſcription; and in ſuch a manner and at ſuch prices as he truſts, will meet the approbation of thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him. March 29. ev. W.

PRINTING, IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Panorama will be continued open until Saturday the 23d inſt.

THE proprietor reſpectfully informs the citizens, that, in conſequence of a good opportunity not preſenting itſelf for removing the Panorama to Charleſton untill about the 28th inſt. it will continue open every day from 11 to 5 o'clock, and every evening from 6 to 8. This reſolution of continuing it open another week, is in conſequence of the many requeſts made on Saturday laſt, by the numerous viſitors, and the great ſatisfaction which they enjoyed in viewing, like nature itſelf, from the top of the Albion Mills, the noble cities of London, Weſtminſter, and Borough of Southwark, with the ſurrounding country, the preſent is preſumed to be the only opportunity that will ever offer itſelf in this city for any perſon to gratify themſelves with this grand ſight. The much celebrated Concert Clock (which is for ſale at ſeventeen hundred and fifty dollars) will alſo be ſeen, and its muſic heard, at the ſame place and time. G. BAKER will be preſent, and anſwer all enquiries that may be made.

December 20 W&F.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,

Proſe and Poetical.

By MARGARETTA V. FAUGERES.

CONDITIONS.

1. It ſhall be printed on good paper, with a handſome type, ſimilar to that of the former volume, and ornamented with an engraving.

2. It will contain about 300 pages, and delivered to ſubſcribers at *ſix ſhillings* ſtitched, or neatly bound and lettered at *one dollar.*

3. It will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are obtained to defray the expences of printing.

TO thoſe who have read the works of Mrs. FAUGERES, annexed to the writings of her mother, Mrs. BLEECKER, not long ſince publiſhed, no recommendation is neceſſary: Thoſe who admire, and wiſh to encourage original and correct American genius, may expect ample gratification from the peruſal of this collection.

The contents of this volume, as well as of the former, being miſcellaneous and entirely unconnected, it may be bound as a ſeparate book, or as a ſecond volume of the works of Mrs. Bleecker and Mrs. Faugeres. [The Publiſher.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received by T. KIRK, No. 112 Chatham ſtreet; at the READING ROOM, in Water ſtreet, and at the different Bookſtores in this city.

December 15. 3taw. tf.

FOR SALE.

AT H. CARITAT'S

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Pearl ſtreet, No. 93

And juſt received by the Fabius from Havre,

FRENCH BOOKS on Metaphyſics, Politics, Agriculture, and of elegant and entertaining Literature, with two copies only of a new celebrated work on the Origin of all Religious Worſhip, in 12 vols. 8vo. and a book of plates, of 4 vols. 4to. by Dupuis, of the former Royal Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, who has employed 20 years of his life in writing it. Alſo elegant prints, coloured and plain, relative to hiſtory, and various other ſubjects.

H. CARITAT likewiſe informs the public that ſince his Catalogue is come out, he has added about 350 Engliſh and 100 French volumes to his library, a catalogue of which will be found there in writing.

N. B. Fifty ſets at leaſt of the new Novels which appeared in 1796 and 97, make part of his collection, beſides new plays. A large number of the lateſt publications, are alſo expected every day. Among thoſe juſt received, are the Annual Regiſter for 1796; Zimmerman on National Pride; and Biſſett's Sketches of Democracy. Nov. 6. 3tw 1f.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all perſons indebted to the eſtate of JONAS HUMBERT, of the city of New York, Baker, an Inſolvent Debtor, to make immediate payment to either of the ſubſcribers. And all perſons having legal demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to preſent them without delay.

PETER A. SCHENCK, JOHN MERSEREAU, JOHN BREATH. } Aſſignees of the ſaid Inſolvent.

December 18. 1aw. 4w.

New Muſic & Inſtruments.

WILLIAM HOWE

Has received by the ſhip Factor and Belvidere, from London, and for ſale at his Wholeſale and Retail Muſic and Muſical Inſtrument Warehouſe, No. 320, *Pearl-Street (late Mr. Dobbs)*

general aſſortment of

GRAND and Square, Patent and Common Piano Forte's, Baſſoons, Clarionet's, Hautboys and Bagpipes; Reeds for do. Flutes of various kinds; Violins, Bows and Strings of the beſt quality with a variety of new muſic, and ruled muſic paper with every article in the muſic line, which will be ſold low for caſh, or approved notes of a ſhort date.

N. B. Barrel Organs made and repaired, and old Organs accurately ſet to muſic.

November 13, 1m.

Selected Poetry.

THE GOLDEN VERSES OF THE PYTHAGOREANS.

(Continued from our last.)

SEEK not in needleſs luxury to waſte
Thy wealth and ſubſtance, with a ſpendthrift's haſte;
Yet flying theſe, be watchful, leſt thy mind,
Prone to extremes, an equal danger find,
And be to ſordid avarice inclin'd
Diſtant alike from each, to neither lean,
But ever keep the happy Golden Mean.
Be careful ſtill to guard thy ſoul from wrong,
And let thy thought prevent thy hand and tongue.
Let not the ſtealing god of ſleep ſurprize
Nor creep in ſlumbers on thy weary eyes,
E'er ev'ry action of the former day
Strictly thou doſt and righteouſly ſurvey.
With rev'rence at thy own tribunal ſtand,
And anſwer juſtly to thy own demand.
Where have I been? in what have I tranſgreſs'd?
What good or ill has this day's life expreſs'd?
Where have I fail'd in what I ought to do?
In what to God, to man, or to myſelf I owe?
Inquire ſevere whate'er from firſt to laſt,
From morning's dawn 'till evening's gloom is paſt.
If evil were thy deeds, repenting mourn,
And let thy ſoul with ſtrong remorſe be torn.
If good, the good with peace of mind repay,
And to thy ſecret ſelf with pleaſure ſay,
Rejoice, my heart, for all went well to-day.
Theſe thoughts and chiefly theſe thy mind ſhould move;
Employ thy ſtudy, and engage thy love.
Theſe are the rules which will to virtue lead,
And teach thy feet her heav'nly paths to tread.
This by his name I ſwear, whoſe ſacred lore
Firſt to mankind explain'd the myſtic Four,
Source of eternal nature and almighty pow'r.
In all thou doſt firſt let thy pray'rs aſcend,
And to the gods thy labours firſt commend,
From them implore ſucceſs, and hope a proſperous end.
So ſhall thy abler mind be taught to ſoar,
And wiſdom in her ſecret ways explore;
To range through heaven above and earth below,
Immortal gods and mortal men to know.
So ſhalt thou learn what pow'r does all controul,
What bounds the parts, and what unites the whole:
And rightly judge, in all this wondrous frame,
How univerſal nature is the ſame.
So ſhalt thou ne'er thy vain affections place
On hopes of what ſhall never come to paſs.

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTE.

(From the French.)

THE character of the late king of Pruſſia, Frederick II. has excited much curioſity in the the world; but the real character of princes, perhaps, is more perfectly ſeen in ſmall than great matters. The following anecdote, it is believed, has never before appeared in Engliſh. This monarch, when he was only prince royal, took a liking to a celebrated actreſs and loaded her with rich preſents. The actreſs ſhined away, to be ſure; and hoped ſtill greater things when the prince royal became king. At length this munificent prince royal became king, by the death of his father, the old brute called Frederic I. The actreſs expected great things, but to her great diſappointment the king no longer made her any preſents. The actreſs who did not want for aſſurance, went in perſon to the new monarch and complained bitterly of his neglect. "Madam," (ſaid Frederic) "your wonder at my neglect will ceaſe when I explain my reaſons to you why I can no longer be prodigal in theſe matters—Heretofore, when I ſeemed generous, I gave you my own money—now the caſe is altered, and if I ſhould give you any it would be robbing my ſubjects:—to make a nation happy the king muſt be an œconomiſt." The actreſs withdrew with tears in her eyes—and with that ſort of reſentment peculiar to a woman, and by her future theatrical exertions richly indemnified herſelf for the neglect of the king.

PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, and to Let, and Leaſe, the following property, viz.—One large two ſtory houſe to be let, at Corlaer's hook, pleaſantly ſituated, with a large yard and a pump of excellent water. It has every conveniency for the accommodation of a family.—Alſo at Corlaer's Hook, to let, a ſmall houſe, with a large lot for a garden, and good water near the door.—A large red ſtore, on the wharf at Corlaer's hook, roomy and well calculated for ſtoring the cargoes of ſhips, or any other property.—A large Coopers ſhop in the ſame neighbourhood, with a fire place; together with ſeveral hundred feet of ground, fronting on the river.

The Subſcriber has alſo a number of lots to leaſe or let, of ground formerly belonging to Alderman Bayard, adjacent to this city.—He will likewiſe diſpoſe of, at very low rates, for caſh, or in exchange for other property, the remains of a ſtore of DRY GOODS, including almoſt every article in that line—For further particulars, enquire of.

THOMAS GARDNER.

May 29. No. 212, William-ſtreet. tf.

Soon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

Remarkable Cures for Lameneſs.

WHEREAS there are a number of perſons afflicted with LAMENESS, proceeding from divers cauſes, which, from their long ſtanding, and obſtinate reſiſtance to application, appear to be of an irremediable nature. Such perſons are hereby reſpectfully informed, that a perſon reſident in this city, who from repeated and ſucceſsful experience, can with confidence, aſſure them, that he can adminiſter an eaſy, ſafe and effectual application, to the removal of the cauſes, and complete curing of ſuch lameneſs, to the rectifying of diſtorted bones and joints; lameneſs proceeding from wounds, bruiſes, &c. thoſe of an unfortunate derivation from the birth, as twiſted feet, &c.

The poſſeſſor of this excellent art, (which he preſumes is unknown to every other perſon on the continent, except one) takes this method of informing the public, that a number of recent inſtances of the ſurpriſing reſults to the courſe of operation above alluded to, afford the moſt ſatisfactory demonſtration of the unequalled virtues of the *Catholicon*. The eaſe withwhich it operates, occaſioning no painful ſenſations, and the wonderful power of its operation, in aſſimilating the bones, are at once truly admirable and aſtoniſhing.

Many perſons from birth, and many, who from other divers unfortunate accidents, have been rendered cripples of a deplorable deſcription, have received relief beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation. Even when neceſſitated to the uſe of crutches, have, by virtue of its wonderful properties, been enabled to walk, and act independent of the aid of art. In ſhort, the proceſs has never been known to fail in the production of the moſt excellent effects, in all caſes of cripples, wherein applied.

Any perſon applying at No 57, Rooſevelt-ſtreet, 2d door from Rutger's ſtreet, may be ſatisfied as to their minuteſt inquiries; every poſſible attention will be paid to perſons applying for relief in the above caſes.

Sept. 22. 3t w. 3 m.

JUST RECEIVED BY

WARNER & SCHUYLER,

No. 70, MAIDEN LANE:

Gold and Silver Watches of almoſt every deſcription;	Main Springs; Dial Plates; Inſide Chains;
Gold Chains, Seals, and Gilt, and Steel Watch Chains, Seals and Keys;	Glaſſes of all ſizes, And a variety of Clocks.

November 24. 3taw. 1m.

FOR SALE,

By William Hillyer, in South-ſtreet,

1000 Sides Soal Leather;
100 Barrels Superfine Flour;
70 ditto kiln-dryed Indian Meal;
14 Pipes beſt Holland Gin;
40 Firkins Butter, &c. &c.
And GROCERIES, as uſual.

November 17. 3tw. 6w.

Zimmerman on National Pride.

PROPOSALS, BY J. BECK,

For publiſhing by ſubſcription, a work juſt printed in London, and received by the very laſt arrivals from thence, written by the celebrated Dr. J. G Zimmerman, Aulic Counſellor and Phyſician to his Britannic Majeſty at Hanover, and author of the Effects of Solitude on the Mind, entitled,

ESSAY ON NATIONAL PRIDE;

With Memoirs of the Author's Life and Writings.

CONDITIONS.

THIS work will contain about 260 pages, octavo; will be printed on a handſome type, on good paper, and delivered to ſubſcribers at one dollar in blue. The price to non-ſubſcribers will be enhanced. The work will be put to preſs as ſoon as it meets with ſufficient encouragement. A liſt of ſubſcribers names will be added to this work.—N. B. The London edition ſells for one dollar and a half in boards.

☞ Subſcriptions are received by the different bookſellers.

December 11. 1w.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar ſtreet, on the moſt reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 12w. tf.

December 11.

SEVERAL caſes of HATS, London ſuperfine BROADCLOTHS, and a ſmall aſſortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE, received by the Factor from London, will be ſold at a ſmall advance, wholeſale or retail, for caſh or good bills, or exchanged for DRUGS, MEDICINES or PERFUMERY, by the ſubcriber,

JAMES ARNOLD, No. 170, Water ſtreet.

Sept. 25. 3tw. tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT, purſuant to a decretal order iſſuing out of the honorable Court of Chancery for the State of New York, I ſhall, at public auction, on Friday, the fifteenth day of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the court-houſe in Poughkeepſie, expoſe to ſale, the northern half part of the farm formerly of Eleazer Du Bois, late of Rumbout precinct (now town of Fiſhkill), in Dutcheſs county, deceaſed, with the appurtenances, on which the ſaid Eleazer Du Bois lived immediately before his death—The whole of the ſaid farm in two uſual parts to be divided by a line running eaſt and weſt acroſs the ſame, ſituated in ſaid town of Fiſhkill, having valuable improvements thereon, the eaſt road running through the ſame, and near the dwelling houſe. The above premiſes will be peremptorily ſtruck off to the higheſt bidder, for caſh; and a title given agreeably to the directions in ſaid order contained.

GILBERT LIVINGSTON, Maſter in Chancery.

Poughkeepſie, October 28, 1797.

W. 1aw. 6w.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tontine Coffee-Houſe, in the City of New-York, on the firſt day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day.

ALL that certain dwelling houſe & lot of ground, ſituated, lying and being in the ſecond ward of the city of New-York, bounded, and containing as follows, to wit. Weſterly in front on William-Street (late Smith Street) twenty two feet, and ten inches, including the drop; eaſterly on the rear, on ground of Nicholas Low, twenty-four feet and 9 inches, and one half inch; northerly, on ground of Auguſtus Van Horne, ſixty-ſix feet, and ſix inches; and ſoutherly on ground of William Boyd, fifty ſix feet, and nine inches, together with all and ſingular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, hereditaments and appurtenances to the ſame belonging, or in anywiſe appertaining.

The above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage, executed by George Harſin of the city of New-York, Merchant Taylor, and Jane his wife, on the firſt day of May, in the year of our lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, to the ſubſcriber, for ſecuring to him the payment of twelve hundred pounds, of lawful money of New-York, on or before the firſt day of May, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, with ſeven per cent intereſt for the ſame, from the date of a certain bond or obligation, bearing even date with the ſaid mortgage: default having been made in the payment thereof. Dated the twenty-firſt day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven.

WM. BOYD.

To prevent any injury which might poſſibly reſult to the credit of Mr. Harſin by the above advertiſement, the ſubſcriber wiſhes to inform the public, that Mr. Harſin has ſince the execution of the above mortgage, conveyed the premiſes aforeſaid, ſubject to this incumbrance, to a third perſon, by whoſe knowledge and conſent the above ſale will be made.

WM. BOYD.

George I. Eacker, Att'y.

W. 1 a w 6m.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the Hon. John Lanſing jun. Eſq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the ſtate of New-York in purſuance of an act of the legiſlature of ſaid ſtate, in ſuch caſes made and provided, hath appointed us, the ſubſcribers, truſtees for all the creditors, to oer, manage the eſtate and effects of Alexander Fraſer late of Willſborough, in the country of Clinton and ſtate aforeſaid and abſconding abſent or concealed debtor: Therefore, all perſons indebted to the ſaid Alexander Frazer, are requeſted to pay into our hands all ſuch ſum or ſums of money, or other debts, duties or things, which they owe unto the ſaid Alexander; and all perſons are requeſted to deliver all effects, belonging to the ſaid Alexander, which he, ſhe or they may have in his, her or their hands, power-poſſeſſion or cuſtody, to us, the ſaid truſtees, by the fourteenth day of December next. Alſo, all the creditors of the ſaid abſconding or concealed debtor, are deſired to deliver to us the ſaid truſtees, in ſaid town of Willſborough, or to one or more of us, by the twenty ſecond day of January next, their reſpective accounts and demands againſt the ſaid abſconding or concealed debtor. And on the ſaid twenty ſecond day of January next, all the creditors, as aforeſaid, are deſired to attend, at the houſe of Daniel Shelden, Eſq. in ſaid Willſborough, to ſee and examine the debts due to each perſon, agreeably to the purpoſe of our appointment.

THOMAS STOWER,
DANIEL SHELDEN,
M'KINZIE, } Truſtees.

November 15th. W

J. TAYLOR,

(At Mr. BUTLER'S) No. 91, PEARL-STREET,

HAS FOR SALE, a ſmall aſſortment of coat and waiſtcoat patterns of various kinds, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſons; which he will diſpoſe of for caſh, either ſingly or together, at the ſterling coſt, with the addition of the importation duties.

Alſo, a few copies of Edward Ruſhton's letter to George Waſhington, on Negro ſlavery.